THE FARMER & GARDENER;

AND LIVE-STOCK BREEDER & MANAGER.

CONDUCTED BY I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, AND ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT, AT $5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

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American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1834.

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.—We like exceedingly the spirit of the observations embodied in the following article, and therefore cheerfully lend *our* feeble aid in "seconding such efforts," and in spreading abroad the record of resolutions so honorable to the gentlemen who passed them, to our city and to the country.

In all systems of government or public economy, knowledge to a considerable extent is indispensable to the successful wielding of authority. Ignorance here is *invariably* productive of evil. Indeed knowledge is to ignorance what pure hydrogen is to atmospheric air—its natural tendency is upwards.

In all communities therefore where knowledge is confined to the few, in that few will reside "the government," and they will naturally use their power to keep the multitude in darkness; and this is precisely the case with a vast majority of our species, and the continuance of the relative position of the governing and governed, depends wholly on the success of the former in shutting out light from the latter. But moral or mental light like physical is difficult to exclude—it intrudes at every crevice and brightens and expands as it progresses. The spark struck by the inventor of the art of printing has arisen into a flame that is illuminating this hemisphere of our globe, and extending its gleams to the other. In the 18th century the phenomenon was witnessed on the western side of the Atlantic of a nation becoming so *hydrogenized* by a knowledge that "all men are born free and equal," and "that governments are instituted for the benefit of the governed"—that a majority of the people themselves turned rulers, concluded to dispense with masters, and live without being governed, or rather to govern themselves. Here was no new principle brought into action, but only a new application of that mentioned above, viz. that the possessors of knowledge are "the government." But in organizing upon the new plan we have assumed that every free white male of 21 years of age is qualified by knowledge to become part and parcel of the government; nay, not only so, but we have also declared that men of all nations seeking an asylum under our tree of liberty from the storms of despotism, also possess the knowledge requisite for governing; for, in the plenitude of our sympathy for such, we have invested them with the elective franchise, thus making them part and parcel of the government of this country. Without stopping here to enquire whether or not we have in this particular acted most judiciousiy, it is certain that what we have done cannot now be undone without breaking up our system; and hence, if we have committed an error, it becomes us to look about for a *practical* remedy. That remedy and the only adequate one that can be devised is to elevate to the requisite standard the mind of every *native* citizen of our republic by a thorough education. *Ignorant men require rulers, and must and will have them;* and when a majority of our electors shall be such, they will assuredly vote themselves, and their fellow-citizens, *subjects—slaves.* What then is the preventive of such a catastrophe? The Teachers' Lyceum of Baltimore have given a practical answer. Every child that grows up must be suitably instructed not only in science but in an art or occupation by which with his hands he can, if need be, earn his daily bread. No other than such are truly independent. In this view it is that we rejoice in such signs of the times as the following:

"At a late meeting of the Teachers' Lyceum in the city of Baltimore, it was resolved: "that the society will take immediate measures to ascertain the number of children in the city of Baltimore who do not attend school, and to use all proper means to bring EVERY CHILD within the pale of instruction."

We should like to see this example followed by similar associations throughout the Union. Let the labors of the members be directed to a more patriotic purpose than mere self-improvement, and let individuals who are not now members, second the efforts of such societies by joining them, or in any other way—but let all respectable men unite in furthering the universal dissemination of useful knowledge. It is essential to the existence of the Republic; for ignorance is not a disqualification to a voter in the eye of the law, whatever it may be in point of fact. We like the following remarks, from the Newark Daily Advertiser;

"It is, we apprehend, a great mistake, which some seem to have fallen into, to suppose because the sovereign power is in the hands of the people—its rightful proprietors—that therefore every thing must be right in the administration of it. The truth is that the bare location of the sovereign power either here or there, does not by any means secure its proper administration. It must be accompanied by intelligence, no matter who has the management. The concurrence of majorities will neither give justice to an action which is wrong, nor save a country from the natural consequences of political imprudence. Liberty itself will not perish sooner under the tyranny of a despot, than under the misrule of an ignorant people; nay, the latter may prove more fatal to it, since the restraining considerations of reason, of conscience, and of policy, which hold some influence over the passions of the most depraved individual, have very little over those of a misguided multitude. Hence it is plain that the strength and excellence of republican governments depends chiefly upon the intelligence of the people. Without such intelligence universally diffused their passage will be short through a turbulent existence, to an inglorious end: with it, they may hope for durability with greater reason than any other; for what inducement could a people have, who knew their proper interests, to attack a fabric which their own hands had reared, and when every injury inflicted upon it, would be in fact inflicted on themselves?"

PRESERVING BEES IN WINTER—Mr. Ethridge of Montrose, Pew, who keeps a considerable quantity of bees, buried several of his hives in the ground during the fall of last year. They were placed in a sufficient depth to be out of the reach of frost, and in such a manner that the air could by no means penetrate, being first covered with straw to about the thickness of ten inches, before being covered with mould; they were taken up in April, and the bees were found to be in good health. They had made use of no honey, as there appeared to be as much honey in the spring as when the hives were buried in the autumn.

[We would advise great caution in regard to such an experiment. That bees may be buried there is no doubt, nor any that they will refrain from eating in such a state—but that they should be alive in the spring is the incredible part of the story.]

THE FARMER.

On the use of Steam in Agricultural Operations.

We extract the following remarks from the (British) Quarterly Journal of Agriculture. The object of the writer is not to prove the practicability of applying the steam engine to the plough and farm vehicles—for this he considers already established—but to show the effect which this revolution will have on the profits of farming in Great Britain, by saving the expense of supporting animal power out of the produce of the land, and substituting for them a greater consumption of coal and iron.

"But though difficulties exist in the minds of agriculturists, who have not turned their attention to the subject, as to the possibility of extending steam to husbandry purposes, no difficulties exist in the opinions of many eminent machinists who have turned their attention to it. We have had conversation with several patentees, who have each assured us, that there are no practical difficulties in the case, provided there was any inducement for them to direct their skill to such a species of machinery. Mr. Phillips' getomic apparatus, the model of which we have seen, though far from being a perfect machine, is yet sufficient to show that a little farther simplification is all that is required to render it such. We are happy to say, that in our notions respecting steam-ploughing, whether as regards its practicability or importance, we are corroborated by a Fifeshire farmer, who, in a letter of the date 24th December, 1833, published in the Fife Herald, remarks, "that at present, when the ingenuity of man is upon the stretch to devise means to abridge human labor, and add to the comforts and intelligence of redundant and still increasing population—when, by our absurd laws, the manufacturer is under the necessity of giving an extravagant price for the first necessaries of life—when industry is fettered, and the growing resources of the country are circumscribed, our tenantry wasting their time and means, and crouching under the power of their proprietors, on account of a corn monopoly, I wonder it never struck some of our agriculturists that they might, like manufacturers, endeavor to under-sell their neighbors, and drive them out of the market. I know it will be said, that it is impossible—but what I am going to suggest, is a farther extension of machinery, to assist us in keeping ourselves a-head of our neighbors, and that is the application of steam to the working of ploughs. At present, it requires nearly the half of the product of a farm to pay the necessary expenses, and a great part of that goes to the keeping of horses, harness, &c. Now, if the farmer could get a steam-engine to work his ploughs, harrows, and rollers—thrash and shear his corn—cast his drains, and rid his land of large stones, he would be able to pay his present rent, although there were no corn-laws, and grain one-third cheaper than it is."

We have gone into all this detail, not because we advocate the application of steam to general locomotive purposes, merely from the love of change, without any other reason than that change is the order of the day. No, but because there are numerous weighty, and what ought to be imperative reasons, for the agricultural classes giving this matter their deep and serious attention. From the whole course of events, no man can be so blind as not to perceive, that upon the subject of the corn-laws, the agricultural and manufacturing classes are about to come shortly into a fearful collision. Cheap bread is a thing that our starving and oppressed people must have, either by a cheaper system of cultivation at home, or by importation of corn from abroad. The alternative is the choice between the life and the death of the State. For surely it is madness amounting in degree to theirs whom the ancients conceived were doomed to perish, to suppose that cheap bread, by a method that will ruin our domestic agriculture, will not precipitate the country, into that state of social disunion, which the whole tendency of our affairs shows to be in course of progression. Now, let it not be supposed that steam has nothing to do in maturing this condition. During the last quarter of a century, it has been applied to what may be called *physical* purposes only, *i. e.* to purposes which has materially abridged manunl labor, and multiplied almost indefinitely every species of commodity, whilst it has not been applied to any one purpose that has increased human labor, or saved the consumption, and cheapened the production of food. Consequently there has been a gradual disapproximation between the necessaries and conveniences of life, until, after nineteen years of peace, and what ought to have proved financial recruitment, it has reached an extent which has unbalanced consumption and production, to a degree which is paralysing all commercial and agricultural transactions, fearfully increasing pauperism and crime, fomenting sedition, and threatening the peace, order, and best interests, social and civil, of society.

The extension of steam to *economic* purposes, *i. e.* to purposes which will permit the removal of brute labor, will remedy the evils arising from its partial application; for, as we have shown, it will save and cheapen food, and that by a way which, over and above its improvement of internal communication, will improve the coal trade and iron trade, those pillars upon which the prosperity of the country is said to rest, as well as every department of manual industry. Applied exclusively to physical purposes, machinery as yet has, with all its advantages, been attended by evils far from being partial. Extended further to economic purposes, the good that will follow will not be short of universal. Hitherto its abuse, that is to say its former application, alone has been pernicious; now its use, that is to say its latter application, will be commensurately beneficial. Machinery has made goods,—machinery also must make a market. The existing circumstances of society demand this, otherwise all will terminate in convulsion.

In arriving, then, at the conclusion, that cheap bread of home growth, by artificial means, will alone prove an effectual remedy for our distress, we are led to say so, not because we are an advocate for *cheap bread*, adstractly considered. On the contrary, it is our belief that it is bread being too cheap already, which is the main cause of the distress which is so prevalent. It is for the benefit of no class or condition in the State, as bitter experience proves, that prices should be—what they now are and have long been—unremunerative. But what we contend for is this, that that as all the other producing classes in the State have artificially cheapened the cost of their respective productions, the agriculturists are bound likewise to follow their example, and cheapen theirs. At the present moment, more than two-thirds of the price of wages is spent upon the necessaries, and less than one-third upon the conveniences of life. There is not a laborer in the three kingdoms who does not feed his belly at the expense of his back. This is an evil of no trifling character, for it is one which affects the entire industry of the country; and farther it is one which, for the interest of all parties, ought to be removed without loss of time. In this way alone our agricultural consumers, instead of being cast into idleness and beggary, will have their condition improved, whilst all the other classes will be enabled to double their use of the conveniences of life. In this way the advocates for trade will procure the market at home, for which to obtain the privilege of searching abroad they are willing to destroy our domestic agriculture. * * * * * *

No, cheap bread we must have, and cheap bread we shall have; but it is neither for our common nor individual interest that we should purchase it by the destruction of our home market. At the present moment, we pay yearly £80,000,000 for the corn which we consume. Of that sum full £30,000,000 go to support the animate brute machinery by which it is reared and transported. Here, then, is a system that requires revision—a repeal which will give us cheap bread, by a mode which will put us in all respects upon the same free trade footing as our continental rivals, besides superadding to all the outlets which our enterprise can find abroad, the best and surest of all markets, that of a new and prosperous one at home. At the present moment, twenty millions of our fellow-subjects may be said to be in the condition of non-consumers. With such a field, then, before us, as the regeneration of our domestic population, shall we omit, or postpone the opportunity which now presents itself, of achieving the formation of a community at home, who can make cheap bread at home, and to be so remunerated as to consume prosperously commodities made at home?

Hankering after foreign relations instead of minding the one thing needful, to provide at home that extended consumption which should bear an adequate ratio to extended production, has been the fatal rock upon which the vessel of our common prosperity has split. Owing to this error it is, notwithstanding all our ascendency in the arts of industry, we have forced our domestic population into a condition which makes vain and desperate all *natural* aids for any purposes which are more than palliating. And now we must retrace our steps, and regenerate society by the *artificial* means which the progress of invention has at length put within our power. The possibility is now given to us to remedy in this way the evils, which, situated as the country is, could not have been remedied by any other method. Shall the means then prove awanting? Already the substitution in question has been retarded for years, from no other circumstance than

want of co-operation, and if it be delayed a few years longer, that convulsion may take place, which, through the good providence of God, it seems provided to obviate. Had the application of elementary power contemplated merely a cheaper, quicker, better system of conveyance, we would not have taken up a subject which might tend only to urge it prematurely and improvidently into operation. No, but it is because the removal of brute labor will increase human labour, and cheapen food of home growth, at a moment when the want of these is threatening the peace and stability of society, that we see a case sufficiently strong to make the nation at large take up the subject as a national measure.

In order more effectually to promote this object, and carry the project extensively into operation, a *national institution of locomotion*, unconnected, with any trading company, is now in progress of being formed to promote the application of steam to general purposes of transport and husbandry, and to supply the desideratum which has long been experienced of there being no metropolitan association in connection with the various companies and local societies throughout the united kingdom, formed for the advancement of commerce and agriculture.

We need say nothing of the advantages to arise to our island transport and navigation, from an institution which shall watch over these important interests, and hold out premiums for improvements in them; neither how beneficial, as regards agriculture, will the existence of an institution be, which will serve for the united kingdom generally the similar important purposes to what the Highland Society is effecting for Scotland.

An institution likewise which shall concentrate genius and science of the country, and where at a glance the public will be able to see all that mind can devise, and ingenuity perfect, for the advancement of our social prosperity, will not fail, if supported as it deserves, to be productive of the most important benefits to the nation. That support, as far as one portion of the union is concerned, we trust it will find in the Highland Society and people of Scotland.

When we consider how exigent is the *want* which steam applied to economic uses is commissioned to alleviate, and how reckless in its consequences, as that volcano indicates whose eruptions are now nightly visible in the farm-yards of some district or other of the country, we consider it fortunate that, if *cheap bread* be wholly unavoidable, it can now be procured in a way that makes it wholly desirable. The bane of having prices reduced by steam transport, and the antidote of providing for the same by steam husbandry, are both before our agriculturists We cannot suppose that they will allow the one to be introduced unaccompanied by the other. In the hope that this will be the case, we cannot conclude this paper without congratulating all orders of our fellow subjects upon the bright prospects which the general application of steam to brute labor purposes opens upon us. At a moment when the resources of the country are no longer adequate to the wants of our population, "*when a restless spirit of discontent is every where abroad*," and cheap food of *home growth* is a *sine qua non* to an ameliorated condition, this beneficent agent steps in to accomplish what could not have been effected by any *external* process whatever. The speedy and general introduction of steam cultivation is all that is required to make cheap bread in Britain, in a way that will reduce no one to destitution in Britain. If our industrious classes must still earn and eat bread by the sweat of their brow, they shall nevertheless eat it in plenty, and in contentment. Under the social economy which the extension of steam to the purposes of animal labor will allow, it shall no longer be said that the wealthiest empire in the world, is also the most wretched one, or that, with all our boasted wisdom in seience and art, we are unwise in that which not rightly to know is misery and unhappiness! The better policy of the age of steam must be to make millions rich instead of the units,—to render monopoly the property of the State and not of the stock-jobber,—to comfort a thousand happy homes, instead of building up one bloated capitalist. Steam which, confined to physical purposes, hitherto has wrought such marvels, extended further to economic uses, can achieve all this, for by *home means*, equalizing the price of necessaries and conveniences, it *will adjust production and consumption;* the unbalanced condition of which alone has deranged the currency,—paralyzed transaction,—abridged industry; and, in a word, occasioned all these evils which at length have produced a nation divided into usurers and paupers, to the danger alike of the constitution, the altar, and the throne. R. B."

[FROM GOODSELL'S GENESEE FARMER.]

PEAS; BY LIVINGSTON.

Mr. Goodsell,—Although peas are not extensively cultivated, as a field crop, expressly for their own produce, in this section of our country, yet they are often sown as a fallow crop, and are thought by many, under certain circumstances, to be preferable to summer fallows in preparing lands for producing the staple of our country.

Within a few years, there has been a great change in the practice of preparing land for wheat, and now, unless where the land is foul, fallow crops, are preferred to summer fallow, as they are succeeded by equally fair crops, without exhausting the strength of the land as much in proportion to the produce.

For this purpose few summer crops, are better calculated than peas. From the great extent of surface presented by their leaves, they are supposed to receive a very great proportion of their substance, from the atmosphere, at the same time, they protect the surface from the direct influence of the sun, and retard the decomposition of vegetable matter, contained within the soil.

I believe all the peas at present cultivated with us, either as garden, or field crops, are varieties of the same species, and all capable of thriving under the same cultivation. In speaking of the different varieties, it is very common to hear people say such a variety, are *garden* peas, and others are *field* peas. The impression that there is a difference between garden and field varieties, often prevents people from sowing the more valuable varieties, because they have seen them growing in a garden, or have heard them called garden peas. It is true that some peas, as the grey rouncival, and knights tall marrows, with such a length of vine, that it is doubtful whether they should produce as well if not supported by poles, as in garden culture, but all those varieties with moderately long vines may be as well grown in the field as in the garden.

Whether peas are intended for garden or field culture they may be divided into two kinds, early and late. Early peas are small, and only prized for their precocity, as they are not as fine for eating as some of the larger and later varieties. Among the best of our early varieties, are the early Charlton or Frame peas, the Washington or June peas, with several others in which there is hardly difference enough to make them distinct varieties; all names for a small round yellow variety which succeeds perfectly as well when sowed in the field at broadcast as when sowed in drills. There would be many things in favor of sowing these early varieties in fields instead of a small late pea which is often grown; they might be sown later in the season, and yet ripen soon enough to be harvested before the time for sowing wheat. Besides the varieties mentioned, there are several which are termed *dwarf* peas on account of their low growth, as their vines do not exceed one foot or eighteen inches in height, and when raised in the garden, they do not require bushing. Bishop's dwarf prolific, and the dwarf Spanish, are considered the best of the dwarf varieties. The more common varieties for field crops in this vicinity are marrowfat peas. They are double the size of the early or dwarf varieties, and grow to the height of four or five feet when supported with bushes or poles. Of these there are three varieties, two of yellow, one of which has a black eye, the other has not, and the other of a pale green color. The two yellow varieties are considered as the most prolific, and are somewhat earlier than the green. They are also preferred for cooking when green, but the other surpasses them for cooking when dry, and is altogether preferred for splitting. The green peas are not as subject to be injured by bugs as the yellow when sown at the same time, but were the yellow varieties sown later so as to ripen at the same time with the green, they would also escape.

When peas are to be sown as a preparatory crop, the ground, if smooth, should be turned over as smooth as possible, and the seed covered with the harrow, or it may be rolled, after which a light plough may be used to cover the seed without disturbing the first furrows.

Those who wish to carry their peas to market must be particular as to the time of sowing, in order to keep them free from bugs. In this vicinity the yellow marrowfoot peas, should not be sown until the 10th of June, but the green may be sown by the middle of May without danger.

The quantity of seed sown upon an acre, should be governed by the size of the pea, and the length of the vine—from two and a half, to three bushels per acre, of the marrowfat varieties, are commonly used. The quantity produced, is quite variable; in some instances forty bushels per acre have been harvested, while at others, not more than ten bushels have been produced.

The price of peas is also more variable than most kinds of produce, in Rochester market, varying from fifty cents to one dollar per bushel.

LIVINGSTON.

THE BREEDER & MANAGER.

[From Dickson's Live Stock and Cattle Manager.]

The Short-Horned, or Yorkshire Breed and Sorts.

The short-horned breed of cattle differs from the others according to the name by which they are distinguished, in the shortness of their horns, in being wider and thicker in their form or mould, consequently feeding to the most weight, in affording by much the greatest quantity of tallow when fattened, and in having very thin hides and much less hair upon them than any other breed, except the Alderney: the most essential difference, however, consists in the quantity of milk they give beyond any other breed, there being instances of cows of this breed giving thirty-six quarts of milk in the day, and of forty-eight firkins of butter being made from a dairy of twelve cows; but the more general quantity is three firkins the cow, in a season, and twenty-four quarts of milk in the day. Their great quantity of milk, the thinness of their hides, and little hair, are, probably, the reasons why they are tenderer than all the other kinds, except the Alderney. They are found to consume more food than any of the other breeds, which cannot be wondered at, when it is considered that they excel in three valuable particulars; affording the greatest quantity of beef, tallow, and milk. Their colours are much varied; but the generality of them are red and white mixed, or what the breeders call *flecked*, which, when properly mixed, is a very pleasing and agreeable colour. They are chiefly to be met with in Lincolnshire, and the eastern parts of the counties of York, Durham, Northumberland, and Berwick. This breed, originally imported from Holland, is frequently called the Dutch, and sometimes the Holderness breed, from a place of that name in Yorkshire, where it would seem to have been first established in this kingdom. The best and most perfect of this sort of cattle are now to be found on the banks of the Tees, and that neighbourhood.

A late writer, in his account of this breed, states, that, destitute of the exertion and agility of the middle-horned sort, they are not so well adapted for the cart or the plough: considering their size and the quantity of food they consume, they must be considered as inferior to any of the above-mentioned, and, when compared with the Suffolk duns, greatly so. Much attention was formerly bestowed by the graziers in the midland districts on the improvement of the long-horned breed of cattle; and a great number of eminent breeders have more lately embarked in the laudable undertaking of improving the short-horned breed; and from their knowledge, assiduity, and exertions, much has been expected and much done. Mr. Charles Collins, at Ketton, near Darlington, in Yorkshire, is supposed to have been long in possession of the best breed of short-horned cattle in England, and to have lately produced an improved sort of them, but which are not in so good repute for milking, though of large size and fine appearance. Other breeders have since raised an excellent sort of these cattle for milking as well as feeding, and most other purposes.

It is said by a distinguished writer on live stock, "that there are many reasons for thinking this breed has been imported from the continent: first, because they are in many places called the *Dutch* breed; and secondly, because we find very few of these cattle any where in this island, except along the eastern coast, facing those parts of the continent where the same kind of cattle is still bred, and reaching from the southern extremity of Lincolnshire to the borders of Scotland. The long-horns and these have met upon the mountains which separate Yorkshire from Lancashire, and by crossing have produced a mixed breed called *half-long-horns*, a very heavy, strong, and rather useful kind of cattle; but it is not found that the one kind has spread further west, nor the other further east. This breed, like most others, is better and worse, in different districts; not so much from the good or bad qualities of the land, as from a want of attention in the breeder."

The northern short-horned sort is the largest breed in the island, the Herefords being the next: they are an original breed; but whether those of the northern counties are so or not cannot at present be ascertained.

This sort of cattle, opposite in almost every respect to the long-horns, has great depth of carcase; and with ample substance, large bone, and thin hide, give much milk, which, however, is not distinguished for its richness. They are not of first-rate character as labouring cattle, which, nevertheless, the common variety seems to promise by their form. The coarse, square, *Dutch* beefy breed, is considered the basis of this breed. In many parts of the north they remain still coarse, and by no means equally disposed to large milking. The common Lincolnshire cattle of this kind are coarse in the head and horn, large boned, high upon the leg, and *ragged-hipped*. They are equally coarse internally, but produce flesh in great quantity. The Lincolnshire neat cattle, in fact, plainly demand an improvement, such as the sheep have received in the Dishley breed.

It is conceived, that the most accurately marked and permanently distinguishable varieties of the northern short-horns, are the good common, and Lincolnshire sorts. "Culley tells us, "that amongst the old stock there were some with black flesh which would grow but never fatten, provincially called *lyery*: these were to be known by the rotundity of their shape, approaching in many respects, that of an ill-formed cart-horse." The extreme coarseness and size of the northern short-horns, led to the introduction of Norman, or Alderney bulls probably at some period of the last century.

There exists in no other country so excellent a breed of cattle as those of this true sort, including all the useful properties. In one, perhaps, the most important respect, great milking, they are, even without rivals: their beef is finer than that of the old short-horned breed, and they fatten much earlier and quicker, conveying still a vast depth of natural flesh, and tallowing within in the first degree. They have both speed and strength enough for labour, and their shoulders are well formed and well pointed for draught. Being beautifully variegated in colour, spotted, striped, sometimes *sheeted* red and white, they make fine park stock. From their superior quantity of milk, they rival the best long-horns in the cheese and butter dairies, and for suckling are unrivalled. It may be presumed, they are at least equal to the Herefords in the stall in all points; and there seems but one respect in which they are, in any considerable degree, inferior to any breed which can be named, which is fineness of flesh: in which particular it is obvious, they can never equal certain other breeds, without the entire overthrow of their *Dutch* basis, by a repetition of the Norman or some similar cross which would go to destroy the present superior breed. An occasional mixture, however, of Norman blood may keep the Holderness stock sufficiently fine, and prevent its degeneration on the other side: or a selection might be made of very elegantly shaped and fine-boned cows, with the view of improvement. These true sorts are well known as the stock generally kept by the London cow-keepers. They have small short horns somewhat in the shape of a half ring, rather a long plain head, fine skin, legs seldom too long, the carcase large, but compact, good back and loin, the general figure rather square. They are not the kind of stock for short keep, however small their size: indeed they are known to be great consumers. It is necessary, however, that this high character of these cattle should be received with considerable reserve: it relates to the cows chiefly, and to a selection of the oxen to what they ought and might be, rather than what they generally are.

The first object, in respect to the improvement of the ill-formed part of such stock is, to shorten the legs, and this might be effected by a conjunction of the best Teeswater and other good bulls with 'properly' selected short-legged cows. It is thought "that the best and quickest feeders of this breed are not remarkable for milking. The Tweed side short-horns are a valuable variety of the Teeswater kind."

It is also believed, that "the Northern *half-long-horns* are the immediate produce of a conjunction of the long and short-horns, which must, of necessity, frequently happen upon, and in the vicinity of, those mountains which separate the native district of the two kinds. The horns of this variety generally run out pretty straight and even, unlike those which are called middle or wide horns. They are a large and long breed of cattle partaking equally, as may be supposed, of qualities of each sort, and thence ought to be good dairy cattle as uniting quality and quantity of milk with size. They are not so permanently established, and generally known as their originals."

Many of this kind of cattle are very perfect in their nature, being more fine in the chap, with less coarseness under the neck than most other sorts, but they sometimes stand a little high in the leg, and are occasionally rather thick in the shoulders; in flesh they are weighty, with a full chine, the hucks are large, and the rump and loins heavy, though somewhat short. In consequence of their large size, they demand good keep and proper length of time in feeding; but though the beef of them be thought by some to be more coarse, and not so well marbled as in some other breeds, they very commonly die fine in the quality of it; and it having the excellent properties of being very juicy, and taking salt well, greatly fit it for the purpose of provisioning our ships. They are therefore, in suitable situations, probably,

most profitable and advantageous sort in some points of view.

The cows, though in common such deep milkers, when not employed in that way, become readily in the fat state, paying well for their keep; this is particularly the case in some of the more improved sorts.

The value of this kind of cows is now beginning to be better known, and more in demand for the butter dairies than has been hitherto the case, as they are found to give so much larger quantities of milk than other sorts; which besides being used in this way may be turned to much account in the support of a larger number of hogs, as though more butter may not be given soon after dropping the calves, there is a much longer continuance of it, which is a great advantage, as the consumption of food is not very materially different.

Teeswater Improved Sort.—The Teeswâter or Durham improved variety of the short-horned breed of cattle has much resemblance to the best of the other sort, but is larger and much heavier, being a well-made, thick, and weighty sort. It is a variety, which is capable of rising to a great size and state of perfection, as is proved by the celebrated great ox which was exhibited in different parts of the kingdom, which was of this kind, as well as by many other instances of extraordinary size and dimensons. The bulls and oxen of this sort come at an early period to fifteen or sixteen score the quarter, being in some cases nearly all white with black spots: but they will not ripen and fatten so well as the long-horned sort, unless they are well fattened they will not fetch so much from the butcher, as in the half-fed state, they are somewhat coarse and unkindly in their nature.

They are a sort which are very fine handlers, and which have a great disposition and aptitude for taking on fat at an early period. Their colour is commonly red and white, or white with a little red or roan about their necks. They are a variety of short-horned cattle which have great value, utility, and advantage in different cases.

There are many instances of these cattle rising to very great weights, as from from 150 to 168, and even 200 stones; affording from 11 to 16 stones of tallow and upwards, and weighing in the hides from 9 stones to 9 stones 11 pounds.

Yorkshire Polled Sort.—The Northern or Yorkshire polled cattle have the same qualities as the short-horned, carrying vast substance; and some attaining great size, although in that particular they are most conveniently various. In the opinion of some they are a most excellent breed, and will merit improvement with the view of labour, by a selection of the finest boned and most active individuals. From the shape of these polled cattle they hold a strict affinity it is supposed in all respects with the short-horned, amongst which they are found; and it seems that various breeds of horned cattle are attended with hornless, but perfectly congenial, varieties.

The excellence of these polled cattle is shewn by the fine crown-pointed tops of the heads, which should be particularly regarded in selecting the bulls, as indicating disposition to fatten, and tending to give more of such a state in the foreheads of them, by which a similarity is the most likely to be afforded in their produce, as it is constantly noticed, that where there is any mark of a bullish kind in such parts of cows, it is a certain indication of their being very deficient milkers. Some of this as well as the other sorts have the fault of having extremely thin hides, but which is often a sign of long continued milkers under good keep. Being large, they demand better food, and more time in bringing them to the proper state than many other breeds and varieties, and they should not be fed off at too early a period. They are much in request as cow stock, by cow-keepers, for milk in the metropolis, and some other places, where they are found to answer in the most perfect manner, as giving very large quantities of milk for a considerable length of time.

Dutch Lyrey Sort.—The thick, large, clumsy, fleshy-thighed Dutch variety of this breed, is a sort not adapted for fatting, mostly of a red colour, with white faces, and horns much like those of the Herefordshire variety of the Devonshire breed. They appear a hardy, healthy, and well fleshed kind, with small tails, but which are never capable of being made fat, and are, of course, improper as neat cattle stock in any point of view.

Within the last thirty years, the short-horned cattle have undergone such vast improvement, that they are now become a desirable and important sort of stock in many places, where they could not before be employed.

[From the American Turf Register.]

VETERINARY.

Observations on the disease commonly called the Big Head in Horses.

I observe in a late number of your interesting Register, a short article upon the Big Head in horses, in which the writer supposes the disease to be in the teeth. A friend of mine, lost some months since, a very fine horse with that complaint, and was kind enough to have the head carefully cleaned and sent to me. I had intended sending it to you, but during an absence from home, it was thrown away. It had, however, been carefully examined before, with the aid of two intelligent physicians, both of whom pronounced the disease scrofula.

I subjoin the result of the examination, from notes taken at the time.

That part of the temporal bones which extend low into the temporal fossa, and immediately opposite the lower part of the zygomatic arch, was extremely thin, and in places worn through or consumed, so as to leave the brain at those places without a bony covering, but otherwise those parts had no appearance of disease. So the interior bony case of one of the orbits, immediately above the upper part of the superior maxillary was defective, with parts removed, but this had the appearance of an accident, probably in cleaning the head.

The superior maxillary bones were much diseased, their upper ends immediately below the orbits, were entirely spongy, much consumed, and the usually hard enamelled surface of the bones completely wanting there; and throughout the whole extent of the grinders, the bones were spongy and evidently had been much absorbed, so as to give to the exposed part of these teeth an unusual length. The progress of the disease appeared to have been very rapid in these parts as the teeth were not the least discolored, below the well defined dark line of the original extent of the bone.

That part of the maxillary which lies below the orbital foramen, forming both cheeks, and in a space of from two and a half to three inches long, by about two inches wide, was rough, spongy and much absorbed, so that the roots of the teeth were without any exterior covering, being exposed from a quarter to half an inch. These were the roots of the two most forward grinders in each maxillary, they extend as far into the maxillary as the foramen (infra-orbital foramen) and in the usual position of a horse's head may be considered as below that foramen.

The inferior maxillary, into which the upper incisor teeth enter, was also very spongy and much absorbed, but those parts of the maxillary into which the canine teeth enter, was apparently sound and free from disease.

The whole of the superior maxillary was much diseased, but those parts which indicated the disease in the greatest degree, were as before stated, adjacent to and below the orbital foramen. The parts immediately adjacent to the teeth, alveolar parts, both inside and out were spongy from a quarter to half an inch in width, and the upper ends of the maxillary, immediately below the orbits and adjacent to the foramen, leading from immediately below the orbits into the nasal opening. The spongy condition of the bone was extensive and deep in these parts, and much absorbed so as to leave a large opening into which a finger could have been thrust into the cavity behind the malar bone.

The lower jaw was not with the upper, I cannot therefore speak of its appearance, but I have no doubt it was healthy, as otherwise it would not have escaped the attention of the observing and intelligent gentleman who brought me the upper. In fact, he remarked to me that the lower jaw had no evidence of disease.

All the remedies for this complaint tend to one single object, to excite superficial inflammation near the seat of the disease, and when applied in time, have, I have understood, in some cases, been successful. But when the complaint has been neglected for some time, I believe it is without a remedy, although, in many cases, its progress is extremely slow.

The scrofula in the human subject is considered a constitutional disease, and as being liable to be transmitted to one's posterity. It is also considered as frequently resulting from breeding too much in and in. I can see no reason why these suppositions may not be applied to the horse—of one fact I am well satisfied, that the Indians who breed very much in and in, have this complaint frequently among their horses.

May it not then be advisable to avoid breeding from a stock subject to this complaint, and also to avoid breeding too much in and in, by which the complaint may be produced?

There are other diseases which have been found to be transmitted by a horse to his progeny, such as "stinking feet," and defective hoofs. Ought not such stocks to be avoided by a breeder?

Of what avail is an undisputed line of illustri-

ous ancestors, if a horse's feet are always to be nursed? He is neither a good roadster nor racer. Rarely running well, and never long, and always complaining when he treads on a firm path.

Should not these defects be avoided by breeders, and should they not be as careful in observing the general constitutions of a horse's issue, as the blood and performance of the sire.

Such observations appear to me essential to the consideration of all breeders, and if duly attended to, may prevent a general diffusion of constitutional diseases.

THE GARDENER.

MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—NOV. 15.

Mr. Joseph King, jr. exhibited the following varieties of Chrysanthemums, viz. Early crimson, quilled flame yellow, superb yellow, Park's small yellow, quilled yellow, dark crimson, pink, orange, large buff, expanded white, paper white, large quilled pink, and mahogany colored, 13 varieties, all fine.

Mrs. John Lester exhibited 6 fine varieties of Chrysanthemums, viz. Paper white, large white quilled, French yellow, small yellow, pink, and orange colored.

Mrs. George H. Keerle exhibited 34 varieties of Chrysanthemums, viz. Claret or early crimson, French yellow, large new buff, variegated, crimson, golden lotus, paper white, quilled white, curled lilac, cluster yellow, pink, pale purple, large quilled pink, superb yellow, orange, lemon, tasselled lilac clustered, dark red or china aster, Park's small yellow, Spanish brown or mahogany, expanded white, tasselled white, early blush, quilled yellow new, two colored incurved, daisy white with yellow centre, large quilled buff, two colored red, quilled flame yellow, pale tasselled lilac, black ranunculus, curled pink, tasselled purple, yellow waratah, sulphur yellow, and large lilac, all very fine.

Mr. I. I. Hitchcock exhibited two fine specimens of mangle worzle, and one large white flat turnip, raised by capt. Matthews, of Chestertown; and two fine specimens of Dale's new Hybrid turnip, raised by Mr. C. Smith, of Georgetown, D. C. The Dale's hybrid turnip is undoubtedly a valuable acquisition, both as food for stock and as a culinary vegetable.

[From Bridgeman's Young Gardener's Assistant.]

GARDENER'S WORK FOR NOVEMBER.

Endeavour to avoid having your garden products frozen fast in the ground. Begin in good earnest to secure them; in fine weather dig up Beets, Carrots, and as many Parsnips, Skirret and Salasfy roots, as will be required for winter use, and pack them close together in graves; give them a coat of straw, and afterwards heap on as much earth as will keep out the frost, or stow them in a cellar. Towards the end of the month Turnips may be secured in the same way. Take up Celery in dry weather, and strike it in close together against a ridge which should be previously formed in a straight line about a foot above the level of the surface; throw up earth from the trench sufficient to cover them about an inch, and then plant row after row as close and upright as it can be placed, with just sufficient earth between every row to keep the roots and stalks from touching each other. The whole being covered up with earth, some long dung or litter may be thrown over it sufficient to keep out the frost, and by heaping a good layer of manure against the last row of Celery, it may be taken out at any time in the winter for use. Some erect a board shed over to preserve it from wet, or a small quantity may be kept in a cellar. Cabbages must be taken up and laid in rows against a ridge, so as to form a square, compact, close growing bed, the roots and stems being buried up to the lower leaves of the Cabbages. The beds may be afterwards covered with straw, or a temporary shed may be erected over them. Cabbages will keep for some months in a cellar, if connected with their roots. Borecole, Brussels Sprouts, and Collards, may be taken up and stowed away like Cabbages. Cardoons may be laid in like Celery, or preserved in sand in a cellar. Leeks may be taken up and laid in rows close together against a ridge, and covered up as far as the lower leaves. If the last row be protected from frost by a coat of stable dung, they can be taken out when required for use. Corn Salad, Spinach, and Lettuce, may be protected by a covering of straw, salt hay, or cedar brush.

Cover up flower bed with leaves, straw, or light litter. Plant Tulips, Hyacinths, and other bulbous flower roots. Protect all tender plants. Hardy fruit trees may be planted this month; lay long litter round the roots of them, and also of the grape vines and other teader plants, trees, shrubs, &c.

[From the Providence Journal.]

MANUFACTURE OF SILK.

Yesterday afternoon, we rode out to the Rutenburg, about a mile and a half from this city, near Olneyville, to witness the operation of the silk machinery, recently invented by Messrs. Gay and Mosely, of Connecticut, where we found a small silk manufactory, just going into operation. Repeated attempts have been made from time to time to manufacture this material in this country, but they have all hitherto failed, owing to the imperfection of machinery. The great difficulty has been in the outset in reeling the silk from the cocoons. The material in its raw state contains a glutinous substance of a very adhesive character, and in the ordinary mode of reeling the threads would adhere so that the skeins could not be wound off from the reel without great care and at best very essential injury to the thread. Another impediment has been that in spinning, the fibres of the thread were liable to be broken and fretted up by the friction of the machinery through which it passed. These imperfections have been entirely remedied in Gay & Mosley's machinery, and the silk passes through all the processes of manufacture from the cocoon to the loom, with all the rapidity and security from injury, with which cotton is manufactured. The machinery is very simple, but very ingeniously contrived, and is worthy the observation of every friend of domestic industry. The improvement in this machinery, by which the adhesion of the thread on the reels and spools is prevented, consists in a transverse motion, by which the thread is carried rapidly from one side of the skein or end of the spool to the other, so that instead of lying parallel, the threads lie at angles across each other.

On our return we called to see the Donnelson farm which has recently been purchased by an association of gentlemen for the purpose of growing silk. They are now in the progress of transplanting 15,000 mulberry trees, already four years old, on one of the most beautiful spots of earth in this vicinity. These trees were originally planted for ornamental trees, at the garden of the Messrs. Dyers, which has lately been known by the name of "Mulberry Grove," and although the country did not seem to demand quite so large a supply of ornamental trees of that kind, the inventions of Gay & Mosely have rendered them exceedingly valuable, and probably one of the most lucrative sources of income that New England now affords. All who have tried the experiment agree that the growing of silk yields an enormous profit on the capital employed, and as it may be grown without difficulty in every family in the country, we cannot doubt that it will soon become the great staple of the New England states.

[From the Gardener's Magazine.]

ON THE CULTIVATION OF POTATOES, *the Cause of the Curl, and the Manner of keeping and preparing the Sets.* By W. M.

On reading the observations on planting potatoes, by J. Hart of Dublin, it struck me that, if every one would communicate the results of his own practice as a potatoe-grower, it would elicit facts from which correct data might be obtained that would enable horticulturists to determine generally what are the real causes of failure in the cultivation of that valuable vegetable.

Much has been said on the curl in potatoes, and many reason have been assigned as to the cause of it; but most of them are unsatisfactory, being often directly opposed to every day's experience. Perhaps my ideas on the subject may be as vague as those of my predecessors; but, be that as it may, I have the satisfaction of knowing that, by attention to the rules here laid down, I have never failed of success.

I shall begin with the most prevailing idea, that the curl is occasioned by the over-matured state of the tubers from which the plants were taken. This is a point on which I differ from some who rank high as vegetable physiologists; but, always judging for myself according as circumstances have occurred, I am induced to believe that much more importance is attached to the cause than it really deserves. That it is possible for potatoes to be over-matured, I admit; but it will only occur in those seasons that are exceptions to our summers, generally considered.

During the last twenty years I have been extensively connected with the culture of potatoes on various soils, and by many different methods, both for early and late crops; and, though I have never suffered from an attack of the curl, I have in many instances seen the crops of those around me suffering to a great extent during that period. I will describe my practice in as few words as possible. For early crops I always plant tubers produced from an early crop the preceding season, in preference to those of a later growth. I con-

sider tubers well matured preferable for planting, because in them the embryo of the future plant is more perfect than in those not yet arrived at a state of maturity; and, consequently, the functions of the plant are brought more readily into action by the three great agents of vegetation, light, heat, and moisture, than in those of later growth. The well keeping of potatoes intended for planting is a very material point as respects the curl in the future crop. I hesitate not to say that the curl is often caused by the injudicious manner in which potatoes are frequently stored through the autumn and winter months. We often see them thrown into large heaps, and suffered to remain till young shoots appear through the top of the heap. They are then perchance turned over, to rub off the young shoots, and again consigned to chance till another crop of shoots appear. Indeed, I have known instances where three successive crops have appeared before the time for planting had arrived. Under these and similar circumstances, we have no reason to expect a healthy growth and good crop; it is quite impossible that plants, with their vegetative powers thus nearly exhausted, can fully develope their respective parts; and hence those monstrosities, contortions, and contracted appearances of the stem and foliage, which end in disappointment to the grower. It is not to be inferred that I consider this as the sole cause of the curl in potatoe crops; on the contrary, I believe that there are others; but these appear to me of a secondary nature, and I may at some future time address you respecting them, should you deem the hints here thrown out worth attention.

My method of keeping potatoes for planting is this:—I lay by well-matured tubers of my earliest crops, in a dark dry shed, frequently turning them over, to prevent them from sprouting; which by proper attention may be effectually done. They will retain their vegetative powers unimpaired. When the season for planting arrives, I cut my sets in the following manner: first, I cut off the blind eye, as it is generally called, at the base of the potatoe, and throw it into the waste basket; I then proceed to divide the remaining part, according to the size of the tuber, and the number of eyes it contains, always taking care to have one good full eye at least to each set; and when the sets are cut, I lay them in a moderately thick heap for a few days, that they may dry before planting, taking especial care, in early crops particularly, not to plant when the ground is very wet from heavy rains or snow.

I have frequently taken tubers from fully matured crops, and exposed them to the influence of the sun for several weeks; and in the following season planted them at the some time, and on the same piece of ground, with tubers of a late crop; the results have fully confirmed my opinion, that planting early-produced tubers, for early crops, is the best method to adopt.

Respecting the idea that late-produced tubers will not produce a curled progeny, I submit the following case, to show that they are as likely to produce curl in the suceeeding crop as the most matured tubers. In the year 1826, through the prevalence of rain, the late crops were generally not of a marketable quality; consequently the greater part were reserved by the growers for planting. The following spring and summer, the curl prevailed to a great extent, and hundreds of acres were ploughed up, the crop not being worth the expense of taking. I examined many hundreds of plants on different soils under different modes of treatment, and seldom formed more than three or four per cent of healthy plants. On carefully examining the soil, I found nothing to induce a belief that it was caused by any local circumstance; indeed, so general was the disease, that the most sceptical growers declared they could not ascribe it to any other cause than the unripe state of the sets; a conclusion strengthened by the fact, that those who planted well-ripened tubers had crops free from curl and as productive as usual.

East Ham, Oct. 28, 1833.

All the Squashes.—If Thanksgiving in Massachusetts go not off with *eclat*, this year, it will neither be for the want of a good proclamation (Governor Davis has written a pattern one for the occasion,) nor for lack of squashes; which every body knows are converted into what is by a figure of speech called *pumpkin* pies. We have newspaper authority for stating, that one acre and a quarter of land in Roxbury, produced, during the past season, *sixteen tons* of squashes of a superior quality! Roxbury has probably outsquashed every town in christendom.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Workingmen.—The following extract from a late address of Dr. Mitchell, of New York, is particularly recommended to workingmen. The dignity of human nature belongs to us all alike. It is education, it is the cultivation of the mind as well as the improvement of the bodily powers, which make the man.

"That I have a very sincere desire to improve and exalt the condition of the working classes, cannot now I suppose be doubted by any of you. I have labored long enough, too, among the dust and smoke of a laboratory to feel myself entitled to the appellation of a workingman; and while so engaged, have not been able to perceive any necessary connection between manual labor and degradation; any essential disjunction of the work of the hands from that of the head; any law of nature which should make impossible or even difficult, an alliance of good manners, high morals, and elegant accomplishments, with the active duties of the mechanic. On the other hand, I constantly perceive the immense value of all these things to the workman. He cannot bring superfluous talent to his work, however simple habit may make it appear; and in his dealings with his customers on one hand, and his workmen or fellow-laborers on the other, he will unquestionably find educated politeness, and habitual self-possession, the means of wealth and sources of affection and obedience."

Optical Experiment.—Place on white paper a circular piece of blue silk, about four inches in diameter, place on this a circular piece of yellow three inches in diameter, on this a circle of pink, two inches in diameter, on this a circle of green, one inch in diameter, on this a circle of indigo, half an inch in diameter, making a small speck with ink in the centre—look on this central spot steadily for a minute; and then closing your eyes and applying your hand at about one inch distance before them, so as to prevent too much light passing through the eyelids, you will see the most beautiful circles of colors the imagination can conceive, not only different from the colors of the silks we have mentioned, but the colors will be perpetually changing in kaleidoscope variety as long as they exist.—*London Courier.*

Horses.—Caution.—Mr. Beeson, veterinary surgeon, of Amersham, being called to examine two very fine horses that had died suddenly without any apparent cause, discovered in the stomachs, some portion of yew tree, which it seems the horses, having stood under the tree, had eagerly eaten. The poison was surprisingly rapid in its effects. They were three and five years old that died, and could not have been estimated at less 50*l.* or 55*l.* the two.

There were no symptoms of the kind observed before they fell; the driver says they went very well, and only staggered a few paces, dropped, and before the harness could be taken off they were dead. They died in about three hours after eating the yew. Cattle and sheep are equally affected by this poison.

To prevent Milk becoming Sour.—To prevent milk from turning sour and curdling, as it is so apt to do in the heat of summer, the men of Paris add a small quantity of subcarbonate of potash or soda, which saturating the acetic acid as it forms, prevents the coagulation or separation of curd; and some of them practice this with so much success, as to gain the reputation of selling milk that never turns. Often when coagulation has taken place, they restore the fluidity by a greater or less addition of one or the other of the mixed alkalies. The acetate which is thus formed has no injurious effects, and besides, milk contains naturally a small quantity of acetate of potash, but not an atom of free or carbonated alkali.

Mechanics' Mag.

Mr. Aaron Curtis, of Ithaca, New York, raised the past season on a quarter of an acre of land, in the village, the following articles: 100 bushels of

Onions, worth 75 cents per bushel.	$75
50 do. Beets, do. 50 do.	25
700 heads of Cabbage worth $4 per hundred.	28
Lettuce, worth	10
Top Onion Seed, worth	5
	$143

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Universal Education, and Teachers' Lyceum of Baltimore—Preserving bees in winter—On the use of Steam in Agriculture—On Peas—Short Horned breed of Cattle and Sorts—Big Head in Horses—Horticultural Society's report—Gardener's work for November—Silk Manufacture—Cultivation of Potatoes, cause of curl—Great crop of Squashes—Workingmen—Optical experiment—Horses poisoned by the Yew tree—To prevent milk from souring—Great product of a "rood of ground."

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY.

	PER.	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	——	3 00
BEEF, on the hoof,	100lbs.	4 50	5 25
CORN, yellow,	bushel.	70	74
White,	"	74	74
New,	"	60	67
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	13	14
North Carolina,	"	12	15
Upland,	"	15½	16½
FEATHERS,	pound.	37½	40
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 50	1 62
FLOUR—Best white wheat family,	barrel.	6 25	6 75
Do. do. baker's	"	5 75	6 25
Do. do. Superfine,	"	5 00	5 25
Super Howard street,	"	5 12	5 25
" " wagon price,	"	5 00	——
City Mills, extra,	"	5 12	5 25
Do.	"	5 00	5 12
Susquehanna,	"	5 25	——
Rye,	"	——	——
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	5 00	5 50
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 00	3 50
Orchard,	"	3 00	3 50
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 00	2 50
Herds, or red top,	"	1 25	——
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	——	17 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	4 87	5 12
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	15	——
second,	"	13	——
refuse,	"	11	——
LIME,	bush	30	33
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,	"	5 00	6 00
OATS,	"	30	33
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	60	——
Black eye,	"	85	——
Lady,	"	100	——
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	——	3 00
Ground,	barrel.	1 37	——
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	1 50	1 56
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	67	69
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	4 00	5 00
" brown and red,	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	9 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	6 00	12 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	12 00
" yellow,	"	13 00	17 00
" fine yellow,	"	15 00	25 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	3 50	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	9 00
Virginia,	"	4 00	——
Rappahannock,	"	——	——
Kentucky,	"	4 00	9 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 05	1 13
Red,	"	1 00	1 03
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	32	33
" in hhds.	"	——	30½
" wagon price,	"	28	28½
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	——	1 50
To Wheeling,	"	——	1 75
		washed.	*unwash*
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	50 *to* 60	24 *to* 26
Full Merino,	"	44 50	22 24
Three fourths Merino,	"	37 44	22 24
One half do.	"	33 37	22 24
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	30 33	20 22
Pulled,	"	31 33	22 24

PUPPIES.

SEVERAL YOUNG POINTERS of the very best blood, will be old enough for sale, early in November. Also several young GREY HOUND sluts, from the pair sent from Europe to the president of the U. S., and by him presented to this establishment last fall.

Also one SLUT, one year old, from my grey hound slut, by a very fine imported Pointer. She appears to have the Pointer's nose and the shape and agility of the greyhound—color black. Oct. 7.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	$2 50	$5 00
BACON, hams,	pound.	11	——
Shoulders,	"	—	10
Middlings,	"	——	10½
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	37
Roll,	"	15	25
CIDER,	barrel.	——	4 00
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	4 00	7 00
COWS, new milch,	"	22 00	30 00
Dry,	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	1 56	1 62
CHOP RYE,	"	1 56	1 62
EGGS,	dozen.	19	20
FISH, Shad, salted,	barrel.	5 75	6 00
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	4 75	——
Mackerel, No. 1, 2 & 3,	"	4 87	6 75
Cod, salted,	cwt.	2 50	3 00
LAMBS, alive,	each.	1 25	2 00
Slaughtered,	quart'r	31	50
LARD,	pound.	10	12
ONIONS,	bushel.	62	75
POULTRY, Fowls,	dozen.	——	2 50
Chickens,	"	1 75	2 00
Ducks,	"	——	2 50
POTATOES, Irish,	bushel.	45	56
Sweet,	"	62	75
TURNIP,	"	50	56
VEAL, fore quarters,	pound.	7	——
Hind do.	"	8	——

ADVERTISEMENTS

WESTPHALIA GEESE.

A FEW pairs of these very superior Geese will be ready for delivery in a few days at $5 a pair. Apply to I. I. HITCHCOCK,
no 18 Amer. Far. Estab.

WHITE TURKIES.

I HAVE now ready for sale several pairs of these truly beautiful fowls, at $5 a pair, they are of this year's crop. I. I. HITCHCOCK,
no 18 American Farmer Establishment.

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & CO. Commission Merchants, No. 6 S. Charles street, Baltimore. Md.—devote particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required. May 9.

AGENCY FOR TREES, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully offers his services to his customers and the public generally, as agent for the procurement of Fruit and other Trees. It may not be generally understood or duly considered, that few nurseries contain *all* kinds of trees in equal perfection. One, for instance, is celebrated for its fine apple trees, another for its peaches, and a third for its plums or pears, while scarce any of them can make up a collection of *all kinds* of trees of the best quality. In this respect the subscriber flatters himself that he possesses peculiar advantages. His own nursery is not extensive or forward enough to afford many trees for sale yet, and his acquaintance with nearly all the most eminent nurserymen in this country, and of the peculiar excellencies of their respective establishments enables him to select from them all, probably a better collection of fruit trees than any one of them can furnish. Trees ordered from any particular nursery, or to be selected by me, will be charged at nursery prices and 10 per cent commission added. Orders ought to be forwarded immediately, and all confided to the subscriber's agency shall receive his best attention.

I. I. HITCHCOCK,
Oct. 14. Amer. Farmer Establishment.

BAKEWELL RAMS.

TWO Bakewell Rams of good size and quality, for sale by a farmer near Baltimore at $20 each. Apply to I. I. HITCHCOCK,
oc 28 American Farmer Establishment.

BULBOUS ROOTS.

HYACINTHS, Tulips and a general assortment o Bulbous Roots, suitable for the present season, for sale low at this establishment by
Oct. 28. I. I. HITCHCOCK.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

THE subscriber has now for sale, at the Bartram Botanic Garden and Nursery, near Philadelphia, a very extensive assortment of the finest ORNAMENTAL TREES, of all sorts suitable for planting in streets or avenues.

FRUIT TREES, of every good variety.
Hardy Flowering Shrubs and Evergreens.
Herbaceous Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c.
MEXICAN DAHLIAS, of 276 varieties.

ALSO,

A very large collection of the finest GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, including upwards of 1000 Camellia Japonicas of 80 varieties, 5000 Roses of 250 varieties, (chiefly new and hardy sorts,) 2000 Geraniums, of 130 varieties, with every other sort of plants usually cultivated for sale; all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices, and a liberal discount allowed to gardeners or others, who buy to sell again.

Collections of AMERICAN SEEDS or PLANTS put up for Europe, or elsewhere, in such manner as to ensure their safe transportation.

Orders per mail, or left at the store, No. 21 Philadelphia Arcade, will be promptly attended to, and plants carefully packed and forwarded agreeable to directions to any part of the United States. Address

ROBERT CARR,
nov 4. 4t. *Kingsessing.*

PEA FOWLS.

ONE pair 2 years old, and one pair 3 years old, for sale at this establishment. Price $3 a pair. no 4

ORCHARD GRASS SEED.

A few bushels just received and for sale by the subscriber, at $3 per bushel. I. I. HITCHCOCK,
no 4 American Farmer Establishment.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

THE subscriber has on hand a few hundred of this celebrated Tree, unrivalled in the quality of its leaves as food for the silk worm, for which he is ready to receive orders (accompanied by the cash) with *particular* directions for the delivery of the trees on or after the first of Nov. next. Price 50 cents each, $5 per dozen, or $40 per hundred.

The success and ease with which this tree is propagated, the extraordinary quickness of its growth, the superiority of its leaves over *all* others for the silk culture, and its uncommon luxuriance and beauty, altogether recommend it to the favourable notice of *every farmer* as a most valuable acquisition. I. I. HITCHCOCK,
aug. 26 Amer. Far. Estab.

WANTED,

AT the American Farmer Establishment, ORCHARD GRASS SEED, for which the highest price will be paid; also, CLOVER SEED and TIMOTHY SEED will be either bought or sold on commission, by
Sept. 16. I. I. HITCHCOCK.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

1. Price five dollars per annum, payable in advance. ☞When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.

2. The *manner* of payment which is preferable to any other for distant subscribers, is by check or draft on some responsible party here, or else by remittance of a current bank note; and to obviate all objection to mail transmission, *the conductor assumes the risk.*

3. Subscriptions are always charged BY THE YEAR, and never for a shorter term. When once sent to a subscriber the paper will not be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) without a special order, on receipt of which, a discontinuance will be entered, to take effect AT THE END of the current year of subscription.

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☞ADVERTISEMENTS relating to any of the subjects of this paper will be inserted once at one dollar per square, or at that rate for more than a square, and at half that rate for each repetition.